## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Nor owest Not Anxious to Join the Southern Confederacy.

RESIGNATIONS OF REBEL GENERALS. MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL ARMIES.

The Indianola Officially Reported Mot Destroyed.

Bread Fifty Cents per Pound and Gold 350 Per Cent Premium,

The Springfield, Temm., Affair.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, March 7.]

OFFICIAL REPORT OF VAN DORN'S FIGHT.

CRATASOGA, March 6, 186

e following official despatch of Van Dorn's late
ment has been received. The fight took place
proon's Station, and not at Franklin, the enemy in

he attack.

To Col. B. S. Ewrit:

The enemy attacked Van Dorn yesterday at Thompson's
Biation, between Columbia and Fracklin. He drove there
back handsomoly, capturing five regiments of infantry
\$2,200 officers and men. Our loss not yet reported.

BRAXTON BRAGG. TULLAHOMA, March 2, 1863.

Our Iron-Clads Moving.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, March 7.]

PHOM SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, March 6, 1863.

It has been definitely ascertained that the enemy's iron lads have left the Ogeochee.

Another Official Statement About the Inclinacia. [From the Richmond Enquirer, March 7.] THE INDIANOLA NOT DESTROYED. JACSON, March 5, 1863.

General Stephenson, commanding Vicksburg, telegraphs General Stephenson, commanding transfer work to faise March 4, as follows:

The Indianola is not destroyed. We are at work to faise ber. One eleven-inch gun was burst; the others are not injured.

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lieutenant General.

Banks Moving on Port Haddens.

[From the Richmond Equirer, March 7.]

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

PORT HUDSON, March 5.]

Vis Monins, March 6, 1863.

Intelligence reliable and of the greatest importance been received from the front. The preparations being made by Banks' army point unmistakably to an early advance. Seventeen mortar boats, the sloop-of-war Mesissippi and the gunboat Essex are now anchored at Baton Rouge. Banks' force is fully thirty thousand. Ambulances and litters are being prepared. The epinion of military men is that this point will be attacked in a few days. The utmost confidence prevails among both effects and men in our ability to deleat the enemy. The report that our pickots had been driven in is unfounded, but an imprediate advance in anticipaled. The latest information confirms the diseasifaction in the abolition ranks. It is reported that Banks is opposed to the attack, but has orders from the War Department.

Gold Going Up in Richmond.

[From the Elehmond Dispatch, March 7.]
Subsequent to our last report a further decided advance
is the premium for gold was established, three-fifty
eing the selling rate, resterday and to-day, and threeready-five for silver. This advance is believed to be
wing to the domand from foreigners, who are removing
the kingdom of Abraham the First in large numbers.

Bread Going Up in Charleston.

[From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 25.]

The bakers of this city have raised the price of breat to beenly five cents for a half pound box. Flour is selling at sixty-five dollars per barrel. An enormous sin in the eyes of God.

The United North-What About the North-West? [From the Richmont Smoutrer, March 7.] ALBRMARI.

Ten gentlemen in Albemarie county declaire themselves willing to admit certain Northwestern States into the confederacy, even without slavery; but at the same time do not sure that they "should prefer" to have all our Confederace States "characterized by similar institutions." The ten gandlemen do not advert to the fact that those same Northwestern States are not asking admission into our confederacy, but on the cestrary warming a barbarous war upon us to force us into theirs. We believe that the ten gandlemen must be in possession of diplomatic news which has not come to us. They must have received evertures from some distinguished man, woman or child. Something of great importance must be going on. It is Something of great importance must be going on. It is

which has not some to us. They must have received overtures from some distinguished man, we man or child. Something of great importance must be going on. It is not fair to keep us in ignorance in this sort of way.

That United North—both East and West—is still runhing in upon as round all our froatier; there is no abatement, no rounission. Every morning their bayles, unwering one another along a line of two thousand miles, under the Austrace thousand hired ruffusas of all nations to their deally industry of range, and burning, and sloughter. The Bast and the West with one another, and their rivalry is which shall carry their detested fing deepest into the heart of our land. But in this rivalry the Northwest clearly has the advantage. Its troops have done us more y has the advantage. Its troops have done us more than those of the Northeast. At any rate, now, at ur we write, the whole of our confederacy is com-to strain every nerve, and use and waste every re-, and place every available m in in the field to resist united North and prevent it from reducing us to

anomics.

Ask when we set this motions of all this we are anomiced that there is reason to believe the Korchwest in the dof the war, is disgusted with the Lincoln atministration; is speak to the fact that, as the South cannot be conquered, the Res beater be condilitated; is electing de-incorrate legislatures, and nonding mysterious emissaries to sastier over the boath wague hopes and choering rumors which are important if true.

more which are important if true.

And what then? Truly we are glad to hear all this; is bedee ovil to our evention, and, therefore, augurs good to us. But what precisely are we to do in the matter? No one advices that our armise, who are in face of those Northwestern troops, should lay down, their arms or should run away. On the contrary, it is agreed on all bands, we suppose, that our troops must still oppose a certain degree of resistance to armed invasion. But the appetite thing we are invited to do, is to show to that section of our sammles some marks of friendship, some carries of cultivate friends; plant them; and show all things, not to wound their feelings by unkind cheerystions. Further, it is urged that our government shows all things, not to wound their feelings by unkind observations. Further, it is urged that our government should go so far as to enter into negotiations with—not the governments of those States, for they will negotiate with us only through the cannot mouth—but with private politicians, individual attump oraters and other observe, unauthorized porsons. In the meantime, it seems to be thought desirable also that unauthorized persons on our site (like these also that unauthorized persons on our site (like these also that unauthorized persons and use, all this while, are not asking to be admitted, and not fistening to any terms except submission of the rebols.

A Batch of Rebel Generals.

A Hatch of Rebel Generals.

THE REBEL GEN. PRICE.

[From the Mobile Register.]

Major General Sterling Price has arrived in this city from Richmond. The newspapers have aircady reported that he visited the capital on a mission of great interest to himself and to the country, and we are glad to learn that it has been recomplished fully and to his entire satisfaction. The public will learn the nature of his movements before long, and they will be such as to carry with them the warmest sympathies of every true Southern heart.

then the warmer symptoms of every tree Scaneraheart.

THE RESEL GEN. G. W. SMITH.—HIS SUCCESSOR.

[From the Charlesion Mercury, Feb. 26.]

Major Goueral G. W. Smith has tendered his resignation, and the same has been accepted by the President, between whom said the General come cause of disagreement has aristed. General Longstreet has been appointed by the President to the military department made vacant by the President to the military department made vacant by the resignation of General Smith. This department inCiviles South Virginia and North curofins, and embraces all the operations south of the army of Northwestern Virginia, commanded by General Lee. General Longstreet's headquarters will be at Petersburg.

This Result of Revealers.

This result of Revealer Tourist.

[From the Richmond Examiner, March 7.]

There will be a general feeling of regret that this dissinguished statemen and addict has resigned his command. In his firewell address to his soldiers he pays a
deserved tribute to their gallanter and good conduct from
the beginning of the war to the present time. General
Tourist does not state the reasons which have induced
she steps he has taken.

THE PRINEL DENEMAR, LONGSTREET,
(From the Charleston Mercury, Feb. 25.)
General Longstreet's division of Loc's army is in motion. Some Sition thousand passed through Richmond a
few days age. They took the route pointing to the south
adds of the Sauce.

The New Call for Troops in Georgia. from the Savannah Nows, reb. 29.)
ATARE TROOPS.
The two regiments of State troops, all that Governor

Pirst Regiment.

R. M. Galt, Colonel.
J. Ryan, Lieutonaut Colonel.
John M. Brown, Major.
Second Regiment.

R. L. Storey, Colonel.
Beverly D. Evans, Lieutenant Colonel.
D. W. Wombell, Major.
Major Brown, we learn, is a brother of his Excellency,
Governor Josoph E. Brown.
One of these regiments arrived in this city on Saturday
night last and has been assigned to a position on the line
of our defences. We did not see them, but have heard
them favorably spoken of.

#### NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

One Union Gunboat up the Yazoo Pass-The Lake Providence Canal Nearly Completed—The Rebels Expected to Offer Battle, &c., &c.

A special despatch from Cincinnati says the news is more cheerful from Vicksburg.

A special despatch to Cincinnati reports the health of the army improving.

Important movement

Important movements are pending. One gunboat was up Yazoo Pass, and had nearly reached Yazoo City.

The canal at Lake Providence was nearly ready for

Advices from below Cairo say that transports with re-bel troops are expected to come out of White river and

CINCINNATI, March 9, 1863. News from Vicksburg to Tuesday represents every

hing as working well. It is thought all the canals will be successful. The gunboats will soon be able to pass through the canal opposite Vickeburg. One gunboat is up at Yazoo City.

There is no doubt as to our ability to get our forces in the rear of Vicksburg, and cut off the rebel communica

The Union Democratic Association. DDRESS OF THE HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON- R MARKS OF MESSES. VALLANDIGHAM AND ENAPP. The headquarters of the Union Democratic Association were crowded last evening by the members of the clu and those whose sympathies and views are opposed to the federal administration. Luke F. Cozans, the President of the Association, introduced the orator of the

Hon. George H. PENDLETON, of Ohio. He com by asking if it was true that we had reached the period of ion and reconciliation would be speedily hastened. The constitution of the United States guaranteed the right of free speech to every citizen, and he was glad to see that Governor Seymour laid down that doctrine in his late message. He took it for granted that they revered the federal Union, and that they cherished the memory of the illustrious men of their own State; but he hoped that they would be alive to interest at the same time. He would not preclaim his devotion to the consti--copperhead, as he was called-peace den he defled any one to point to a single vote which would warrant any such charge. Neither ern people. It was certain that the Southern coal federacy, for the last two years, had been proof against ten thousand preachers of the Gospel and presses throughout the country, except the occasional whisperings of Greeley's black brigade when he said:—
"We are coming, father Abraham, nine hundred thousand more." There was no question connected with the administration that was too delicate to be discussed. The speaker then alluded to the comparatively presperous condition of the country three years ago, when freedom of speech and all other civil rights were enjoyed. He also spoke of the organization of the republican party. Seward and Lincolu were the founders of the party—the mention of these names, especially the name of the President, was greeted with terrific groans)—and they affirmed that it was impossible that our government should remain as it was originally founded. It was for the purpose of arraying one portion of the country against the

dent, was greeted with terrific groans)—and they affirmed that it was impossible that our government should remain as it was originally beended. It was for the purpose of arraying one portion of the country against the other that the republican party was organized. He saked them what form of government was it which would impose upon the people of Massachnestts, against their State institutions produces and education, the institution of alavery? (A voice—"Military despotism.") That was it—nothing but a military despotism, whose iron hand could execute with restatless power and the mandates of a reientiess will. And would the people of the South allow their institutions to be torn away from them by any power less than a military despotism? Mr. Pendeton then enumerated the "moconstatican!" acts of Freeident Lincoln, who, two years ago, was the servant of the people, but was now their manter, if they will finally submit to it, and become his slaves. (Loud cries of "Never, never.") The three acts passed by Congress—the Bank bill, the Indemnity bill and the Conscription bill—all tended to centralize power in the hands of the President. All the moneyed interests of the country were by the Bank bill brought within the grasp of the President shall have the authority to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States.

A Voice—We will keep our powder dry; bet him try it.

Mr. PENDLEION—That is good doctrine. That bill fur-

A VOICE-We will keep our power try, so that bill furit.

Mr. PREDICTON—That is good doctrine. That bill further provided that when the accused party had an examination before the district affirmey he should be brought
before the judge from time to time and to take the cash
of allogiance. All the events of the last two years tended
to create a military despotism which a gentleman in
Washington said was necessary to carry out the designs
of the republican party. The indomnity bill further provided that any one may be sarriched and seized and imprisoned whenever the President of the United States
has given such an order.

vided that any one may be searched and seized and imprisoned whenever the President of the United States has given such an order.

A Voice—Shoot every one that does it.

Mr. PERDILLONG. The constitution, which was the charter of their liberties, clearly probibited the passage of such an act. He further discussed this bill and proceeded to speak of the Conscription-law. Have you over read that law? "We don't want to.") It provided that every male citizen between the ages of twesty and forty-five may be called into the service of the country. Where in the constitution of the United States did Congress find sethering to make upon a law? Nowhere. Congress could provide for the order to global their effects was reserved to the payment provide for the order to global their effects was reserved to the payment States. The Conscription bill was commented upon a long the setheric fine the country should be within the power of the President, and the date the man in the White-Houte Should be their master. Cliests. It this time. tia i but in order de protect. He righter the power to celect their effects was reserved to the several States. The Conscription bill was commented upon at length, and his offices features spours of in hard terms. It was iffereded, hat this army should be within the power of the Precious, and that the man in the White-House sibould be their mastes. (Risses.) [At this junc ture Hos. Mr. Vallandigham made his way to the platform, and was greated with entheasestic definentrations of applause.] When Mr. Lincoln announced the abolition of slavery, he was only carrying out Mr. Seward's "irrepressible conflict" idea. Every person will admit that this war might have been prevented three years ago. (Loud cheers.) He only spicks what he knew, that the passage of the Crittenden resolutions would have prevented the war. (A voice—"We would not have shoddy contracts and Mayor Opdyks.") Why was not the war prevented: When the peace convention was sitting in Washington in 1861 the radicals were near being defeated; but Senator Chandler "We would not have shoody contracts and Mayor Opdyke.") Why was not the war prevented? When the
peace convention was sitting in Washington in 1861 the
radicals were near being defeated; but Senator Chandler
wrote to the Governor of Michigan to send the most radical abolitionist he could find to prevent conciliation, and
he penned this significant sentence:—"Without a little
blood letting this Chion wen't be worth a rush." The
war was brought about to give despotic power to the
President, in order that he might in turn carry out the
abolition dectrines. (Hisses for the President, and a
voice, "The What is 13") It was true that Mr. lincoln,
it taking his cath of office, declared that he had no design to interfere with slavery. ("He lied.") The day
after the battle of Bill Run Congress passed resolutions
declaring that the object of the war was only to maintain
the dignity of the several States; but since their
they had violated every purpose of the war,
alienating overy friend we had at the South and dividing
the loyalists of the North, besides piling up a debt which
would go down as an incubus upon their children. ("we
will rejudiate that.") The war was prosecuted by un
worthy men, and he thought it ought to stop new. He
was in favor of peace: not peace with dislicance, but a
peace with brethren of the same family. If the war were
continued it would result in unity or separation; if it led
to unity it would bring depotien, and if it led to separation it would bring a thousand evils. But peace would
restre the Union.

As soon as Mr. Pendleton had finished load cries were

tion it would bring a thousand evils. But peace would restore the Union.

As soon as Mr. Pendleton had finished loud cries were made for Mr. Vallandigham, who responded by stating that the Northwest was for peace; and in response to a question put to him on Saturday evening, said that Congress could not spare any brains. The speaker raid that there was a gentleman present who represented the sentiments of the district in which the President of the United States lived—the Hon. Mr. Knapp—who was reelected as a member of the Thirty-eighth Congress.

Mr. Knare spoke briefly, stating that when he was a member of the Bilinois Resident of the distinguished Senator Douglas) had been adopted the Senator of the Illimois (Senator Douglas) had been adopted the Senator of Hilmois (Senator Douglas) had been adopted the Senator of the Illimois (Senator Douglas) had been adopted the Senator of the Illimois (Senator Douglas) had been adopted the Senator of the Illimois (Senator Douglas) had been adopted the Senator of the Senator Douglas) had been adopted the Senator of the Senator Douglas) had been adopted the Senator of the Senator Douglas) had been adopted the Senator Douglas had been adopted the Senator of the Senator Douglas) had been adopted the Senator of the Senator of the Senator Douglas) had been adopted the Senator of the Senator Douglas had been adopted the Senator of the Senator of

# Captain Brown, of the Indianola.

New York, March 8, 1863. In your paper of to day you say, in the article "The capture of the Indianola," that Captain Brown was formerly the captain of the Octorera, Commodore Perter's formerly the captain of the Octorers, Commodore Perter's flagship, and was present at the taking of forts Jackson and St. Philip Allow me to correct the statement, Lieutenant Commanding Brown was the executive officer of the Octorers, and came out to the Guff several weeks after the forts had surroudered to Porier. During than memorable bombardment the Harriet Lane, Commander Weinright, was flagship of the mortan fortila.

NAVY OFFICER.

## IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Raid of the Rebels on Fairfax Court House.

Capture of General Stoughton and All the Men Detached from His Brigade.

All the Horses, Public and Private, Seized.

#### THE UNION CAVALRY IN PURSUIT, &c.,

Wasnesdron, March 9, 1863. Information has been received that the rebel Captain seley, with his command, stealthily entered Fairfax art House this morning at two o'clock. They captured Provost Marshal Oscanner's patrols, horses, &c., together with Gen. Stoughton and all the men detached from his

and private.

The commanding officer of the post, Col. Johns the Fifth New York cavalry, made his escape. The resels ned for men in every direction. All our available cavalry force were at last accounte in

The enemy appeared suddenly during a rain storm. General Stoughton had established his headquarters at some distance from his brigade. The rebels captured one undred and ten horses. They went in search of Genera Wyndham, but that gentleman happened to be in Washington. They, however, searched his trunk and took his papers. A telegraph operator, it is said, was taken prisoner by the rebels.

WASHINGTON, March 9-P. W. The capture of Brigadier General Stoughton, with his beadquarters guard and fifty-five horses, by a marauding party of rebels, within our on lines, is regarded by th military authorities here as deeply mortifying and disraceful.
Upon Souring their prisoners and booty the rebel party

retreated by the Warrenton road. Having obtained pos-session of the countersign from the captured order books at headquarters, they used it on their arrival at Centre

ville to pass the outposts, and went to the right.

An orderly who had been taken escaped during the moraing, and arrived at Fairfax Court House at two P. M. He reported the enemy rapidly retreating, and our cavalry in such close pursuit that the rebels had left be hind them thirty of the captured prisoners, and were

At the moment of this raid Colonel Wyndham was in Washington under arrest, for causes heretofore stated. It was his custom while commanding that pest to keep patrols between the pickets, which would have prevented this raid upon the headquarters of a brigadier general.

eased from arrest, to take command of an importan cavalry expedition, with orders to report himself egain under arrest when the duty had been performed. To-

Sketch of Acting General Stoughton. Colonel and Acting Brigadier General Edwin H. Stoughton, captured at Fairfax Court House, is a native of Vermont, his father residing at the present time, we believe, at Bellows Falls. He entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet in the year 1854, and graduated on the 30th of June, 1859. In his class was the cabe! General Joe Wheeler, and other officers of both services. On the lat of July, 1859, he was brevetted second disulement of the Fourth United States infantry, and on the 5th of September following was transferred to the Sixth infantry army. When the rebellion broke out he took an active the Colonel. The regiment proceeded to Washington and formed part of the Vermont brigade. When General McClelian's forces went to the peninsula this brigade wa one of the first to become engaged, and on the 16th of April, 1862, fought the battle of Lee's Mills, on the Warwick this contest the General (Brooks) was called to Washing ton, when Colonel Stoughton was placed in command of the brigade, which he is reported to have handled with before Richmond. He participated in the fighting under Pope during the last few days of August, and also at An-ticiam, September 17, 1862. He was then detached from that army to take charge of the Second Vermont brigade, which he is said to have handled with credit, although not yet brought into general engagement. On the 25d of December, 1862, he was nominated for a brigadier general, with a commission dating from November 5, 1862. This nomination was returned, with others, for revision, and on the 7th of the present month, was again sent into the Senate for confirmation. He is the brother of Major Charles B. Stoughton, who entered the service as First Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Fourth regiment, and rose gallantly to his present position. From the present-mange details the cause of the mishap a Frantax Court Rome can hardly be clearly accordance, although it certainly appears like an unjustifiable surprise.

## NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The British Sloop-of-War Petrel-Ar-FORTERES MOXROE, March 7, 1863. The British sloop-of-war Petrel sailed from Mampton

FORTRES MONROE, March 8, 1863.

The flag of truce boat State of Maine arrived at sive o'clock last evening from City Point, with about four undred prisoners, mostly privates, in charge of Captain We experienced a beavy thunder shower about eight

All Quiet at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., March 9, 1863. No serious attempt has been made to renew the disturbances. The city is quiet. Measures have been taken to maintain order.

o maintain order.

The reported less of life is greatly exaggerated. One man only is known to have been killed. Thirty-five buildings were destroyed.

# Loyalty of the Cherokees.

Sr. Loug, March 9, 1863.
The Camp Blunt (Arkanas) correspondent of the Democrat, under date of the 26th uit., says the Cherokee National Council has just adjourned.

This was the same council that was conced into the passing of an ordinance of accession by the rebei army. Their first act was to repeal it unanimously. They then passed an act depriving of office in the nation and disqualifying all who continued disloyal to the United States government. They also passed an act abolishing stayery.

The Indiana Legislature.

Indianarous, March 9, 1867.

The Legislature adjourned size die to day without pasing any appropriation bills.

Maine Town Elections.
Agousta, He., March 9, 1863.
William T. Johnson, republican, was elected Mayor of
this city to day by 120 majority.

Biotaroan, Ms., March 9, 1863.
John Q. Adams, democrat, was elected Mayor of Biddeford to-day by 230 majority. The democrate also elected
their entire ticket.

At our city election to day II. Dail, the Union candidate, was chosen Mayor by 621 majority. The town elections in the State, so far as heard from, has gone 80 Union and 31 democratic. Municipal Election in Poughkeepsie.
Photonomers, March 9, 1863.
George Tunis, the republican candidate for Mayor of the
city is elected by about one hundred majority.

#### IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

Splendid Operations of the Union Cavalry.

A GREAT BATTLE EXPECTED. THE LATE APPAIR NEAR FRANKLIN,

Capture of a Rebel Cavalry Troop and

Wagon Train. Information has been received from Nashville that a division of cavalry, under General Minty, attacked Russell's rebel cavalry at Unionville; ten miles from Murfreesboro, on the 7th inst., and captured twenty-one wagons, twenty-five tents, eightyfive mules, five horses and all their camp equipage, and
also three lieutenants, two captains and fifty three privates. Two Uniquists were slightly wounded. The rebels
lost fifty killed and one hundred and eighty wounded.
The Seventeenth Pennsylvania and Fourth Michigan
cavalry did the work. ptured twenty-one wagons, twenty-five tents, eighty

The Garette's correspondent says:—Look out for stir-ring despatches from this quarter within three days, if the rebels stand their ground."

#### The Recent Fight at Franklin. NASHVILLE, March 8, 1863.

Late news from Franklin states that our troops fought with great valor until their ammunition was exhausted. loss in killed and wounded is about 300. We also The report about the negro rebel regiments proves

The rebel loss, according to their own statement, is double that of ours in killed and wounded.

FRANKLIN, Tout., March 9, 1863. An officer of General Granger's staff arrived here last light from a conferer e with Van Dorn's rebels, under a dag of truce.

The rebel officers acknowledge a less in the late fight of one hundred and eighty killed and four hundred wounded.
Our total loss was one thousand four hundred and six; tilled and wounded, one hundred and twenty-the

The rebels had a force of ten thousand engaged, conisting of cavalry, mounted infantry and artillery. erce was three thousand. The rebels acknowledged they were poorly fed and

mounted, and nearly whipped. Our pickets were driven in yesterday, and the enemy is selieved to be in force three miles distant. A battle, for shich the right wing is well prepared, is imminent.

CINCINNATI, March 9, 1863. A special despatch from Murfreesboro to the Gas die gives additional particulars of the fight at Thompson's

Born was known to be in force ahead, and a brigade was slowly advancing, constantly skirmishing, when the rebels, with their superior force, engaged us in front and

The One Hundred and Twenty fourth Ohio, which was n the rear with the wagon train at the time of the rebel lank movements, were cut off from the main body and escaped. The Twenty-second Wisconsin, Sixty-ninth Michigan, Thirty-third and Righty-fifth Indiana, were then completely surrounded. After the exhaustion of their ammunition, having inflicted severe loss on the rebels, they were forced to surrender.

A flag of truce was cent to the rubei mes to obtain in-formation of our losses, but was prohibited from ap-proaching the battle field.

60 federal privates killed outright, and 20 who afterwards died of their wounds. They said from 250 to 300 federals were wounded. No federal officers were killed and but one wounded-Col. Baird, of the Eighty-fifth Indian

The rebels had a force of 12,000 engaged. They lost one colonel, several line officers, 180 killed and a propor-

NASHVILLE, March 9, 1863. The rebels buried sixty-five federal dead yesterday, nd retained two hundred and fifty wounded.

The rebel surgeons, who met our flag of truce, admit a Two regiments of Indians were engaged in the battle

Fifty-three rebel prisoners were brought into Franklin on Sunday night, captured at Uniouville. All the camp e, &c., were destroyed Col. Coburn is a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

## IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

Difficulty Between the United States Officers and the Mormon Chiefs-The Citizens Threatening to Resist the Military, &c., &c.

Ball Lang Cirt, March 9, 1863.

A collision between the military and the criticum is im-minest. Governor Harding and Associate Justices Watte and Drake, it is understood, have called upon Colonel Connerts areast Brigham Young and Counsellors Kimball

and Wells.

The Julige of the district can serve any civil process; but the efficens are is arms, and determined to prevent the arrest of their leaders by military force.

Other federal officers, and now Mormon citizens, have telegraphed to Geograf Wright to restrain Councr till an

A colonel of the United States Army who left for Wash-

ington this morning has been arrested by Conner and brought back. It is presumed his intentions were unfavor-able to Conner's military interference.

## City Intelligence.

Maximo or 192 Board or Representatives.—A special meeting of the above Board is called at Fireman's Hall to morrow (Wednesday) evening, by the President of th Fire Department, A. J. Denatoru, Eq. relative to an attempt that is about being made to force through the Legislature an amendment to the Unsafe Building law, so as to take all the power new vested in the hands of the Floard of Trustees and place it in that of a special council. Should this attempt be carried out it will deprive the Fire Department of the control they have for many years enjoyed, and be an immense less to the Wildows and Orphane Fund.

LARGE MOVEMENT AMONG THE UPHOLOGENES.—A meet-ing of the United Journeymen Upholaterers of New York, Brooklyn and other adjacent cities was held last Friday A series of resolutions were passed, which, in effect, were A series of resolutions were passed, which, in effect, were as follows.—That the high prices of the nonessaries of life, and the irregular manner in which the journeymen were employed during the year, made it impossible to support themselves and their families. A committee was appointed to with on the employers and confer with them, and a delegate was appointed to represent the trade at a mass meeting of tradesmen to be held shortly at the Cooper institute.

RECOVERT OF VALUABLE PAPERS -A bank book and some papers, valued at \$3,000, belonging to Walter N. Wood of Hoosick Falls, was recovered yesterday, at 95 Ledlow street, by officer Wood, of the Tenth precinct, and officer street, by omcor wood, of the Tenth preciset, and officer kipp, of Troy. The property was stolen some weeks ago and secreted at the above piace. Subsequently the third was arrested on another charge in Pennsylvanta and sent to the penitentiary. During his confinement he gave such information to his keepers, as resulted in the recove-ry of the stolen back book and papers.

River Bunk, of Hudson, N. V., made their appearance in this city yesterday. The porice gave the setal warning to shopkrepers and others, and thereby prevented the swindle from becoming general. The counterfeit is toler-ably well executed. Valuation Community Origination.—The new Corporal

tion Alterney is giving practical effect to all the old city ordinances, many of which had grown to be complete dead letters. Offenders against ordinances regulating the removal of snow from the streets, incombrances as the sidewalks, projecting of shotters, &c., are pursued with a sharp slick, and fined without mercy, after the customary reconcention.

annual commencement of this institution will be held in the lower lecture room of the College building on this (Tuenday) evening, at eight o'clock. The valedictory address will be delivered by Frod Henry G Cox, M. D. J. H. Thompson, a number of the class, will address the

#### INTERESTING FROM ALBANY.

Important Political Conference-Programme of the Democracy on National Politics—Proposed Extension of Sixth Avenue to Canal Street—The New York Stock Exchange—The Bill to Stop Specu-lations in Gold, &c.

tive politicians are exceedingly busy just now, both by letter and personal interviews, over their policy. Con-servative Western members of Congress are passing through this way, and invariably stop over for consulta Other prominent politicians from different section Albany and as suddenly taken their departure.

Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, and Vallandigham of Ohio, arrived here last night, and spent most

tesion to all sections of the North, with a view of agree-ing upon a common standpoint in reference to national questions, and for the adoption of some measures which conservative masses can unite upon and present to next Congress. From what has transpired here policy is as far from what the radicals have charged upon them as black is from white. They propose to take a moderate course...one that will show that even Vallandigham is not such a rabid sympathise with the rebellion as he has been charged with being, and that the democratic carty, as a party is not opposed to the war. Their present projection—which now seems to be acceded to by conservative leaders throughout the North—is to make no opposition to a vigorous prosecution of the war, or to anything that will prevent the national administration from meeting with success. They consider that the policy pursued by the administration, or by the Cabinet at Washington, is doing one thousand times more for the tramph of the conservative interests at the bailot box than all the magnement and skill the most adroit managers throughout the North can accomplish, and propose to let them run their penult in addition by this they apply if the next Congress and ask that a "alignal convention be called by Congress, to be elected by the people, for the purpose of bringing about an amicable set lement of this difficulty—restoring the Union in all its fairs, to make such compromise as the people may decree when they elect delegates to the convention, but in no instance to directly or indirectly recognize the right of a State to secode.

second.

This mode is in every particular a constitutional one; but, as a matter of course, a convention cannot be convened, ander the constitution before the spring of 1864, and cannot in any way compromise the progress of the war this year unless the radicals are determined to bring about a separation. This is to be the great measure of the conservative and democratic politicians; and upon it they will take their stand, believing that if the Cabinet at Washington continue in their present policy without any management or patempts to control public feeling, it will sweep overthe North like wild fire.

The meeting held at Cooper Institute the

like wild fire.

The meeting held at Cooper Institute, last Friday evening has also entered into the consultations that have taken place bere within the last twenty-four hours, and on that there appears to be but one opinion, and that is, that the democratic party have no desire to and will not abanden their conservative and one opinion, and that is, that the democratic party have no desire to and will not abanden their conservative and powerful organization and enter into another to be controlled and managed by such mon as Bryant, Greely, Beecher and others, who seemed to be the centrolling minds of that gathering. They will not concent to see the vast resources of the country misapplied and thrown away as they had been, and will be as long as the Procuedent istems to and follows the advice of that chase of men. It is not against a prosecution of the war, but against the corruption and squandering of the means that they contend.

Other indisential and important men from different sections are expected here in a day or two.

Mr. Dean introduced a bill in the Assembly this afternoon to extend fixth avenue to Canal street, stfring at the junction of that avenue with Carmine street, and instead of following Carmine street, running it straight to Canal street, the same width that the present Sixth avenue is. This will run the street through several blocks of buildings and bring it into Canal street, east of Thompson.

Thompson.

Mesers. Bigler and Vallandigham left in the afternoon train for New York. They were waited upon by a large number at Coogress Hall this morning. It is understood that there is to be a caucus of the democratic members of the Peensylvania Legislature at Harrisburg on Wednesday.

there is to be a caucus of the democrane memory decades a Pennsylvania Ingistature at Harrisburg on Wednesday mass, and if they approve the plan it is to be publicly initiated there.

A notice was given in the Hours to day for a bill compelling the Board of Brokers to hold their sessions open. The bill relative to the speculation in gold, noticed in my despetch in Sunday's Hanata, has been completed, sent to New York, and been approved. It will be have to morrow, and he introduced as soon as that order is reached. It commences by re-enacting the law of Congress and applying the same provisions to sterling exchange. It then goes on to enact the substance of the re-oblitions in the Senate in reference to lavestigating into the action of the banks in regard to learning on cold and gold certificates, and compets the banks to make a full report of all such transactions within a certain number of days, under penalty of ropeal of their charter. It full report of all such transactions within a certain number of days, under penalty of repeal of their charter. It also prohibits loans on gold, silver or sterling exchange, either by banks incorporated under the general banking law or by apscial charters, and deprives them of their charters for violating the provisions of the act. It also covers the transactions of private bunkers and brokers, and applies penalties, &c., to them, and places power in the hands of the liank Superintendent to procedute and take away the charter of any bank that violates the provisions of this act. The bill is under the charge of prominent merchants in New Yerk who have fest the inconvenience of the high price of gold in paying for their foreign importations.

# NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Bennte.

The Senate met a seven o'clock P. M.

Relative to county treasurers.

Mr. Gauson introduced a bill relative to moneys and Mr. Garnov introduced a bill relative to moneys and securities in the hands of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals, calling upon him to report the amount of moneys to his hassis and where deposited, and prevides for an investment of such funds under the direction of the Court. Mr. Bradley's bill provides that the charter election in the city of New York: shall be held at the same time as the election of State officers. The void on the bill previding for recognification of State officers. The void on the bill previding for recognification, and the bill reterred ben't to the Justicer Committee. Mr. Consolar teared ben't to the Justicer Gommittee. Mr. Consolar teared ben't to the Justicer Gommittee. Mr. Consolar teared ben't believe the form for the construction of a ferry across January, Long Island. Adjourned.

... Assembly. ALBANY, March 9, 1863.

By Mr. ingrman—Relative to the licenses in the city of New York, creating a Bureau of Licenses in the Finance Lepartment, with a chief officer, to be called the Register of Licenses, to receive a salary of \$3,500; the bureau to collect all dues and feer, and report violations of the law

By Mr. DEAN -To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the admini tration of justice.

Also to extend Sixth avenue, New York. Also to amend the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. Jonnson—To amend the Usary law. It repeals the penal provision of the law so far as relates to New

York and Rings counties, except that no greater rate than seven per cent be charged when no agreement is made, or on any judgment made after the date of rendition thereof, although founded on an agreement for a higher rate. raic.

By Mr. Samman—Making jit the duty of the Canal floard, before the opening of mangetion, to establish one uniform rate of tolk on all canal boats, come, built and registered within the State.

The annual report of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections was introduced.

The resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce relative to the cular general of the State canals were presented.

To amond the general bounty act, making it apply to cities.

To amend the canal law of 1847.
Relative to the judiciary.

Mr. Hurcausos presented a minerity report to writing against the bill to predect the gas consumers of Bracklya.
Notices were given of the following bills:

The locate of machine.

By Mr. Deax—Le amend the charter of the Board of Brokers, of New York, so as to require the seminant to be public.

Brokers, of New York, so as to require the services to be public.

By Mr. Dercann—In relation to county treasurers Mr. Jourson introduced a bill for the relief of the north freeklyn and hergen Railroad Company.

By Mr. O'Baras—To amend the maignment tows.

On motion of Mr. Dazer, the Brooklyn Public Market bill was moved forward.

On motion of Mr. Dazer, the Boure resolved, on and after the light, to most at ten o'clock A. M., and hold creating securious at half-page seven o'clock.

Mr. Daze moved forward the bill in relation to the Burean of Military Statistins.

Mr. Baranorave called up the resolution to appoint a grinding committee.

Freeding the question the Assembly adjourned.

# The Reports from Venezuela. 10 THE EDITOR OF THE HUMALE. No. 261; BROADWAY, New York, Month 9, 1003.

Will you please contradict all the runers special trades city since Saturday about Venezueled. There is not a wind

# IMPORTANT FROM NASSAU, N. P.

Arrival of Three Fast Anglo-Rebel Iron Steamers from England

#### THE PRIVATEER RETRIBUTION IN PORT.

#### The Piles of Cotton on the Wharves, &c ...

The brig Wild Pigeon, Captain Johnson, arrived at this the 28th alt.

OUR NASSAU CORRESPONDENCE.

Namau, Feb. 28, 1863.
Movements of Robel Vessels, 4c. The rebel schooler Retribution arrived in this harbor on the night of the 25th inst., and her officers met at the yal Victoria Hotel in the evening, discussing loadly

It was currently reported and believed that she brought cently captured in these waters, and I was told that the United States Connul had sent a pol-Farley, on the 26th, that he would have the matter soked into fbut that up to this date no reply had been

ouchsafed. In the meantime the Retribution lay at anchor here for

several days. Past evening three fast steamers entered this port with an poor of each other, viz -

No. 1.—The Georgiana, a brig rigged fron propellor, re-cently mentioned in the HERALD as having cleared from an English port, and destined as a tender to the piratual

ship Alabama.

No and Britannist (Goddess of Neutroday)

No. 3. Withe tren screwsteamer Gertrude, a brig rigged vessel, also very fact. There fine, fice, steamers will prove a valuable addition to the racei piratical deet, and unless we can send a Balde or a Vande; but on their track, their capture will

be next to an impossibility.

Names, has become a port of great commercial activity. The fast fleet of blockade running steamers has fried t botton up on the piers till the piace has a decidedly Charleston an appearance.

seinted out to me the other day on one of the wha ves valued at \$300,000.

The Royal Victoria Hetel, where I am stopping, is do

lightfully situated, and but for the recession gauge there congregated, and the secession stang which one hears at very tern, my visit would have been pleasant enough The climate, however, though pleasant to one who week indulge the dote far niewe, is not of the recoperative character which many suppose. Asthmaticand rhoums tic invalids as ore me that they have not been benefited

#### INTERESTING FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Trade with Mexican Ports Not to be Interfered with by the French Ficet-Hegica of California Secssionists-The

Markets, &c., &c.

Nan Francisco, March 7, 1863.

The grocery trade is improving. Sales of 366 barrels created sugars; 360 pipes of pure spirits at 423 c. American brandy, 56c. Liuseed oil declined to \$1. Sales of allepter at 24c. Layer raision, \$4 38. Large sales of greenbacks at 75c.
Sailed abip Ocean Pearl, Hong Kong. Chartered ship

Lockout for a load of dyswood on the coast of Mexico f.

The commander of a French war vessel had informed cricans at La Paz, in private conversation, that the French fiest had no intention of interrupting the co

erce of the Mexican Pacific ports. A small party of California secessionists, including Judge Terry, of Broderick duel memory, left Mazitian for Texas on the 25th of February. Arrivot ship Great Republic, from New York. The

teamer Oregon has arrived, with Magatlan dates of Fabruary 28, bringing seventy passengers and \$64,060 in SAY PRINCIPED, March 9 1862.

Arrangements have been made for the passage of a avairy battation raising here to join some Massachusette regiments by the steamer Constitution, which sads on The dotalls of the news from the Northwestern States

partially consequent on the inflax of Californians with partially consequent on the influx of Californians with capital. The rage for mining cuterprises is increasing, Cotton is being extensively cultivated in Sinaion. The quality is represented as superior. Planters are confident of realizing namy hundred per cost profit. Enterprising Americans were orging propositions upon the authorities for lighting Variatian with gas, and sup-plying water from a river nine leagues distant. Arrived skip Orborne, flowes, Manzanilla.

Letter from General Reclerand. TO THE EDITOR OF SHEGISFALD. RES YORS, March 9, 1862 New York, March 9, 1862

Thays just received the enchand satier from General McGernand, who is in command of our troops before a Chamch it is not intended for publishelm. McClernand, who is in command or our troops well-vicksburg. Although it is not subsades for publishates, the aution of lilluois democrate excites so much attention that I think the views of General McClernand ought to be made public. He commanded the Illinois troops at Fort Donelson, has several overal terms in Congress, and has the reputation of being one of the beef soldiers in the army. Respectfully, yours, J. VAN SUREY.

6EMERAL M'CLERNAMD'S LETTER.

BEFORE VERNAMD'S LETTER.

BEFORE VERNAMD'S LETTER.

Brons Vax Berns Brons Vaxmaca, Veb. 23, 1868.

Hon. Jons Vax Berns An extract from your late speech has just come under my notice. It has the clear old democratic ring, and contrasts so etrikingly with the appraisas emanations of latter day democratic impostures that I cannot fo health lit. It reminds me of the better days of the derake party, when, under the neglections of Jacobson your father, its bounted watchword was: "The Union in must be preserved." Responsively to that remitment upheld the arms of both those magnetrates to the extension of my ability and at the secrifico of home and its endead ments, and are now bearing arms, amid disease and death, spanist an armed enemy who would deservate it. Succharm pencomongers, who would deservate it. Succharm pencomongers, who would deservate it as entirely in a and efficient energy but weld unillimiting to reacher, and truly, as you competitually my, will be carried as ay, "I must by the terrent," of smalle coulous, went ally by force of arms. Your obsellent servant,

Mr. George Brown, the well known and able Bhoral, has been elected to the Canadian Parliament from the South Oxford district, having a majority of 275 over the mini stariat candidate.

Fir Charles Watsen and wife, of England; F. O. C. Dur-ley, the artist, G. P. Updam and W. W. Tucker, of Boston, are also print in Braviors Livues.

Livetenant Colonel Concily and Captain Bridger, of Mon-tread, H. R. Harletment, of Baltimore, C. F. Manufeld and J. L. Nichols, of Nyack, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel

Licutement Colonel II. D. Toweneed, U.S. A.; Captain T. G. Fischer, U.S. A. Dr. J. M. Winting, of Syratoso, Licutement Commanding C. F. Nickies, U.S. M.; W. H. Koroneld Chicago, and E. L. Sprout, of Circhia, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

the Metropolitic Hotel.

Hen D. W. Voordeer, of Lydiana; J. P. Lozamood, of Buffair, W. T. Golden, of Butter, H. Grimmil, of Michaean A. Brattey, of Fishburg, S. Clarke, of Kaneas, and Hon. Wm. Bullet, of Featspivania, are stopping at the St. Nichara Back.

St. Nich in Hotel

\*A. Cobn, of Kacsas, E. 7. Bulbell, of Bullain; G. H.

Where was body, of New port, Gov. A. Baunders and ledy,
of Naturalize G. N. Chaple, of Bullale, J. H. Herbrock, of
Engelen, B. Rice, of Bown, T. L. Merritt, of Nowbern; G.

\*\*Register, D. Rick, of Bown, T. L. Merritt, of Nowbern; G.

\*\*Register, of Philadelphia. A. Chester, of Oblongs, D.

\*\*Press and A. M. Town, of Detroit, are stopping as the

\*\*Actor House.\*\*

#### The Twentieth New York Volunteers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE RELATE. HEAPTRACES, TWENTERS DECEMENT N. Y. S. M., Aquia Carest, Va., March 7, 1865.

I notice to great feets of yesterday that the list con con us in amplediae and enterpoy, is mare to include the